The People's Advocate.

J. W. CROMWELL, Editor. PRINCIPLES---NOT MEN; BUT MEN AS THE REPRESENTATIVES OF PRINCIPLES. T. B. PINN, Publisher and Business Manager.

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Little by Little.

"Little by little," the torrent said,
As it swept along its narrow bed,
Chafing in wrath and pride.
"Little by little," and "day by day,"
And with every wave it bore away
A grain of sand from the banks which lay
Like granite walls on either side.

It came again, and the rushing tide
Covered the valley far and wide,
For the mighty banks were gone.
A grain at a time they were swept away;
And now the fields and meadows lay
Under the waves, for the work was done.

"Little by little," the tempter said,
As a dark and cunning snare he spread
For the young, unwary feet;
"Little by little," and "day by day,"
I'll tempt the careless soul astray,
Into the broad and flowery way,
Until the ruin is made complete.

"Little by little," sure and slow,
We fashion our futu e of bliss or woe
As the present passes away.
Our feet are climbing the stairway bright,
Up to the region of endless light,
Or gliding downward into the night,
"Little by little," and "day by day."

BEN AND JOE.

A Story Showing the Result of Judicious Advertising.

"Anything over, Ben?"

"Not a dollar; I just paid a bill for advertising, which has pretty much cleared me out."

"How much?"

"Forty-two dollars and seventy-five cents."

"Ben, I don't like to tell you that you are the biggest fool on the street, but you are."

"Wait, Joe, and see," returned the other with a confident smile.

"Forty-two dollars for advertising!"

"Just so, and for three months' advertising."

The applicant for "anything over" gave a peculiar whistle to define the length, breadth and depth of his astonishment.

This conversation occurred in the store of Benjamin Weston, a young and enterprising merchant, who had just commenced business on his own account. The other person, to use his own classic expression, was "bang up," and wanted $50 to make up the amount of a note due that day, was Joseph Weston, a cousin of the other. They had been playmates in youth, and stanch friends in maturity. Though there was a great diversity of opini n on many topics, a great sympathy existed between them.

They had commenced business about the same time, and under nearly the same circumstances, both being obliged for the want of sufficient capital to mortgage the stock of their respective stores.

Thus far they had done well, and the prospect was that both would become wealthy and distinguished merchants.

They had married sisters and occu pied tenements in the same block. Their houses were furnished in sub tantially the same style, and no material difference of expenditure. Both had been brought up to business habits, and educated into the principles a rigid economy.

"Forty-two dollars for advertising!" repeated Joe.

"And if I had money to spare, I would spend double that sum," replied Benjamin.

"What benefit do you expect to realize from it?"

"You are behind the times, Joe. Benefit? what a question! I expect to make my fortune by it."

"Humbug!"

"Look at Brandeth and Swain."

"Both humbugs."

"No matter for that; if these fellows have both been able to make princely fortunes by advertising humbugs, how much more so will he who deals in substantial realities?"

"All gammon!"

"We differ; time will tell who is in the right."

"Seriously, Ben, you will ruin yourself if you keep on in this manner. Forty-two dollars a quarter for advertising!"

"I shall spend a hundred the next quarter."

"Don't do it, Ben."

"How does it happen, Joe, that you are in the street borrowing money. I never did such a thing since I commenced business."

"How does it happen, Ben, that you haven't any money to lend?" asked Joe, with a smile."

"Because I have spent it all in advertising."

"Better have spent it for operas and 2:40's."

"Wait, Joe, wait."

"I spent nothing for advertising, but I will bet you the oysters my sales are as large as yours for the last quarter."

"I will take you up on the next quarter."

"Why not on the last?"

"Advertising is something like planting potatoes; you must wait for the crop."

"Don't believe it, Ben. When I have a fifty spot that I don't know what to do with, I shall put it into my family. Buy a library, a new sofa, or something of that sort. I should rather go to the White mountains with it than throw it away upon the newspapers."

"You do not know your own interest, Joe."

"Don't I? some kinds of business might thrive on advertising, but ours, never. Do you believe the women look in the newspaper before they go shopping?"

"Well, there was a lady in here just now who said she saw such and such goods advertised by me."

"Pshaw! and on the strength of that you intend to spend $50 more in advertising? Ben, you are crazy!" and Joseph Weston turned on his heel and left the store assured in his own mind that his friend was going to ruin.

In his estimation such loose principles would eventually bring him to bankruptcy. But Ben was his friend, and he deeply commiserated him because he clung to such pernicious doctrines.

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Business prospered with the young men. By prudent and careful management, each had not only made a living, but had been able to pay a small portion of the mortgage on the stock at the end of the first year.

Joseph had the advantage of his friend in possessing a better location; though his rent was somewhat higher, the difference was more than compensated by the increased facilities it afforded him. The prospect was decidedly bright to him. If his business increased as it had done, he would be enabled to clear himself of debt in another year.

Under this encouraging aspect he ventured to spend one hundred dollars in addition to his furniture, which his wife insisted was absolutely necessary for their comfort and happiness. The house had been furnished altogether too plain for this progressive age, in her estimation. She was behind some of her friends, who, she was sure, were doing no better than her husband.

Joseph was a little obstinate at first, but then there was something so decidedly comfortable in a set of stuffed chairs and a lounge, that he did not hold out in his opposition. He was doing well, and the expenditure would not seriously embarrass him.

With a nice new Brussels carpet and the new furniture, Mrs. Weston's little parlor looked exceedingly pleasant and comfortable. Besides, it looked as though her husband was prospering in his business.

It was so nice that the young wife could not bear the idea of having the parlor shut up, so that no one could see it till the furniture had grown rusty, consequently she made up her mind that they must have a party.

Their friends had parties, why shouldn't they? It looked stingy not to have one. Mrs. Weston was an eloquent debater, and she gained the day in this matter. It is true the party was not a very extravagant affair, but it cost Joe $50. In the meantime Benjamin had spent quite as much for advertising as his friend had for new furniture and the party. Joseph laughed at him and finally come to believe that he was insane, and would certainly come to ruin in another year.

Mrs. Ben. Weston, too, felt decidedly unpleasant about the improvements which had been going on in her sister's house.

"Why can't we have a rosewood table and a set of stuffed chairs, Benjamin?" asked she, pouting her pretty lips into a very unamiable position.

"Simply, my dear, because I cannot afford it," replied the philosophical merchant.

"How can Joe afford it?"

"I presume he knows his own business best."

"He has put over a hundred dollars into his house."

Ben whistled, and made no reply.

"Do, Ben, buy some new chairs."

"Can't afford it."

"Yes, you can."

"No, I can't."

"You can afford it as well as Joe."

"Perhaps I can."

"Do buy some."

"I should be very glad to gratify you, but I cannot take the money from my business. A year hence, if business prospers with me, you shall have them."

"A year hence," pouted the wife.

"I must spend a hundred dollars in advertising the next quarter."

"How foolish!"

"Very foolish, my dear, but it must be done."

"That's the way you throw your money away. You don't catch Joe to do such a thing as that."

"True; but though he has the advantage of having a corner store, I paid three hundred dollars more on my mortgage than he did."

"Then you can afford the table and chairs."

"Nay, my dear, I will not spend a dollar for superfluities while I am in debt."

Mrs. Ben Weston felt very bad about it, but her husband was firm, and she was forced to content herself with plain furniture.

Mrs. Joe Weston enjoyed her nice parlor till the novelty wore away, and then she discovered that there were a great many other articles wanted to make things look uniform. The two windows must have drapery curtains, a pier glass was needed, and some pictures were wanted to relieve the walls. Her husband, who had once exceeded the limit of his means, found no difficulty in doing so again, and the things were bought.

But Joe had some scruples about it. His notes began to be troublesome, and every day he was in the street borrowing money. His business, too, had not met his expectations. Instead of increasing in the ratio of the first year's experience it hardly held its own, and the poor fellow began to have serious misgivings about the future.

Before the year had half expired, he was obliged to introduce a rigid system of retrenchment into his family and business affairs, in order to keep his expenses within his means.

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Another year had passed away in the business experiences of the young merchants. The books had been balanced, and the result stood in black and white before them.

Ben had followed up his system of advertising through the year. He had expended large sums, but made the outlay with judgment and discretion.

The results exceeded his most sanguine expectations. His store was continually crowded with customers; with genuine, *bona fide* customers, and with but a small proportion of gadders and fancy shoppers. The newspapers had borne to the best families in the city and country full descriptions of his stock. His name was as familiar as "household words" in the dwelling of the rich and poor, of the farmer, the mechanic and laborer.

Truly, the harvest was abundant, and Ben rubbed his hands with delight as he cast his eyes over the figures which conveyed to him the pleasing result of his year's operations. He had the means not only of clearing himself of debt, but also of gratifying his wife by giving her all the new furniture she required, besides a handsome surplus with which to increase business.

The new furniture was bought and set up; every debt was discharged, and the importers and jobbers were eager to give him unlimited credit.

One day while he was ruminating on this pleasant state of affairs, Joe Weston entered the store. For some months past the intercourse between the young merchants had not been as cordial as formerly. Joe's nice things had rather "set him up," some of the upper ten had condescended to visit him, and he attended the "Almack" parties with his wife.

He was getting ahead fast in his own estimation, and cherished supreme contempt for the slow motion of his friend. But when, in the middle of the year, he found himself running down hill, and discovered that Ben's store was crowded with shoppers, while his own was empty, a feeling of envy took possession of him. Ben must be underselling, and sooner or latter the consequences would appear.

The prosperous merchant could not but notice the dejected mien of his friend, as he entered the store.

"How are you, Joe? You are almost a stranger, lately. Where do you keep yourself?" asked Ben.

"Business, Ben, business!" replied Joe, demurely.

"Good! business before pleasure."

"Anything over to-day?" asked Joe; but the query was not put in that elastic tone which had distinguished him in former days.

"A trifle, how much do you want?" replied Ben, promptly.

"To tell the truth I am 'bang up.' I have a note for four hundred to pay, and I have not raised the first dollar toward it."

"You are late, it is half-past one," replied Ben, consulting his watch.

"Ben, I am in a tight place," said Joe, in a low, solemn tone.

"Indeed! I am sorry to hear it," and Ben's face wore an expression of sincere sympathy. "It is nothing serious, I hope."

"I am afraid so."

"What can I do for you?" and the young man took down his check book and examined the state of his bank account.

"I can give you a check for three hundred if that will do you any good," he continued, taking up the pen to fill out the blank.

"Thank you, Ben, you are very kind, but I don't know as I ought to take it."

"Not take it! Why not?"

"If I should pay this note there is hardly a possibility that I could get through the month."

"So bad as that? 'Pon my word I'm sorry to hear it."

"Smith and Jones advise me to make an assignment."

"How does it happen? I thought you were doing well."

"Business has been very dull for the last six months. Haven't you found it so?"

"Well, no, it has been driving with me."

Joe knew it had; indeed his present visit was not to borrow money, but to prepare his friend for the "smash" which was now unavoidable.

"My sales have been light," continued he. "I can't account for it."

"I can; look here, Joe."

Ben took down his ledger and pointed to the account "Charges," where the sums paid for advertising had been entered. On a slip of paper he had footed them up.

"Five hundred and sixty-five dollars for advertising, Joe! That's what did the business."

Joe was astonished. It was as much as he had paid for fine things for his home, and for parties and for the opera; but the investment had been vastly more profitable, inasmuch as taken in connection with the careful management of his business and his economical manner of living, it had laid the foundation of his future fortune. It had given him a good start in business, and a good beginning is half the battle.

Joe Weston failed, and paid only twenty cents on a dollar. His fine furniture was sold and he was obliged to board out. But in his extremity Ben was his true friend. He received him into his house, and when his business was settled up, took him into partnership.

The firm is now one of the most respectable and prosperous in the city, Joe, ever since he was "bang up," having become a believer in advertising.

Having Your Photo Taken.

When a person, in this case a lady, sits down to have a photograph taken, after the preliminary tortures are concluded, such as fixing the prongs at the back of the head and getting one's self in a position of exasperating stiffness, the instructions are: "Now, look pleasant, please." The stereotype grin that follows through that awful space of silence, during which the operator holds the brass cap in one hand and his watch in the other, is reflected on the photograph by an idiotic simper, which makes the victim resolve never to "look pleasant" again. The next effort brings forth a "prunes, papa, potatoes, prisim," mouth whose only recommendation is that it has not the ghastly pleasantness of the first. Resolved to avoid either extreme, the unfortunate again faces the brass muzzled instrument of torture with an intellectual, profound, earnest, rapt gaze at a roll of paper which she holds in her hand. The result is a stern Minerva Susan B. Anthony severe of purpose look, and the severity of purpose is manifested by ordering photograph No. 3 into oblivion. The next position is standing, with velvet and furs and hat and feathers, in a rollicking way; failure—too much like a hoyden. The last attempt is sitting in a pensive attitude with the cheek resting on the hand, but that unromantic camera makes the hand look bigger than a leg of mutton and about that shape. This is the last straw, and the lady takes her gloves and her leave at the same time, while the photographer murmurs, as he readjusts the camera:

Oh, how unfortunate,
What could afflict her?
So very importunate
About that 'ere picture,

Worth Preserving.

The following brief rules for prompt action in case of accident are given by Professor Wilder, of Cornell university: For dust in the eyes, avoid rubbing; dash cold water in them; remove cinders, etc., with the round point of a lead pencil. Remove insects from the ear by tepid water; never put a hard instrument into the ear. If an artery is cut, compress it above the wound; if a vein is cut, compress it below. If choked, go upon all fours and cough. For slight burns, dip the part in cold water; if the skin is destroyed, cover with varnish. For apoplexy, raise the head and body. For fainting, lay the person flat.

The Last of his Race.

The palmy days of river mining in California, an old miner tells us, are long past. Streams such as the Mokelumne, Stanislaus, Tuolumne and Merced, lined twenty years ago for forty miles with the miners' tents and cabins, now flow onward to the sea unvexed and quite deserted. The Chinaman dug the last gold. Even he has departed. A few lingering white men, old, gray and grizzled—the relics of "'49"—who speak of events in their Eastern boyhood homes as though they were of yesterday, still remain, gathering the golden gleanings on some bar, once the residence of many hundreds. Rotting log cabins and rough, blackened stone chimneys mark the site of once thriving camps. Gloomy, barnlike stores, the doors and windows shut and barred, are occasionally seen standing amid piles of bowlders, the surrounding ledge washed bare of soil. Even the deer and grizzly are resuming haunts from which they were driven twenty years ago. Solitary gravestones are on the red hillsides.

Look at Hawkins' Bar on the Tuolumne. Twenty-five years ago it boasted 800 inhabitants. There were tents, cabins, hotels, saloons, stores, gamblers, billiards, elections, rows, shootings, justices' courts, law suits, pack trains coming and going, and great wagons laden with merchandise creaking down the steep hill; and all the sights and sounds which civilization brings in its train disturbing the primeval quiet of untold centuries. Of this only Vandam and his cabin now remain. Vandam is an old New Yorker. He is of the New York of thirty years ago. Of the New York centering about Madison square and the Fifth Avenue Hotel he knows nothing. Vandam was one of the pioneer seven who first settled the Bar. Not ten yards from his cabin is the camp graveyard. Few lying in that little plot died a natural death, and Vandam helped to bury most of them. Ministers not being accessible, he has in some cases read the burial service. As he expressed it, he was "bound to see them buried decently." Vandam is one of the curiosities of California gold digging. He is destined to "strike it rich" once in three years.

Between these intervals he grubs on the deserted banks for seventy-five cents per day. Wealth and Vandam soon part company. The dissolving agency is whisky. He saw Hawkins' Bar in its golden infancy; again, in its zenith of prosperity; he will not desert it in its decay He had seen it dwindle from hundreds of houses to a hundred, from a hundred to fifty, from fifty to ten. He has seen store after store shut up, the post-office deliver its last letter, the last trial before the last Hawkins' Bar magistrate. He had beheld the stock of the only remaining storekeeper dwindle down to a few sacks of flour and a barrel of whisky. Then the last merchant of Hawkins' Bar has folded up his cash book, big with unpaid charges, and stolen mournfully away. Then the last store was torn down.

A billiard table was left. It was too heavy to be dragged up the hill. It stood for years out of doors. The cushions rotted, the bed warped, rank weeds sprung up around it. In the winter of 1862 there came a great flood. Every cabin save Vandam's was swept off. The bar was covered two feet deep in sand. Then everybody left save Vandam and that exposed and useless billiard table. In two years the quickly springing vegetation had covered the soil deposited by the river with a jungle of chapparal. No mark now of man's presence left save Vandam, his cabin, the graveyard and the billiard table. The mountains as ever look grandly, sternly down, as they did before the crowd of men mites struggled, worried, and fought at their base for the bits of shining metal. What was it all to them? Tuolumne runs to the sea, sighing, murmuring, complaining, and telling some strange stories all to itself, while still in the long, quiet summer afternoons, Vandam, who once scorned aught save dirt at a bit a bucket, now trundles barrowfuls of gravel yielding a penny the pailful, and awaits contentedly his next strike. He will die at Hawkins' Bar, and no one will then be left who can tell its history.

Too Much.—"Ain't forty dollars rather high for lodging and breakfast?" was what a departing stranger by the stage inquired of the clerk at one of th San Antonio (Cal.) hotels, on being that was the amount of his bill. it is a little high, but we might a have it as the stage robbers," placid answer of the clerk as ed the bill.

The new Massachuse fines or imprisons perso ly let buildings for th toxicating drinks.

Items of Interest.

A rich man sometimes makes a poor husband, but most any girl is willing to take the risk.

Men are born with two eyes, but one tongue, in order that they should see twice as much as they say.

An Irishman being asked why he left his country for America, replied: "It wasn't for want; I had plenty of that at home."

A fund of $100,000 has been subscribed in New Hampshire. The interest is to be used in prosecuting violators of the liquor law.

Young Smith—"Rather sudden that about Jones, isn't it? Died at six o'clock this morning." Old Brown—"Good gracious, you don't say so! Why, I met him only last night, and—and—and he was alive then!"

The total earnings of the New Hampshire State prison in 1875 were $36,399, yielding a profit of $20,598. Owing to the hard times, the contract price of labor per day has been reduced from ninety-five to sixty-three and one-half cents.

At Norwich, Conn., tramps are marched out at seven o'clock every morning and set to digging trenches for the city sewers until eleven o'clock, when they receive a hearty meal of beefsteak, potatoes and coffee, and are set at liberty.

A man with a mania for choking boys has been wandering in the neighborhood of Portland, Oregon. He dresses well, seems amiable, enters into pleasant conversation, suddenly clutches them by their throats, and does not relax until they are nearly dead.

A New Orleans correspondent informs us that in one parish in Louisiana there are thirteen colored schools supported by taxes paid almost exclusively by the whites, and no white school, because no one neighborhood can furnish twenty-five white scholars, the number required by law.

When the emperor of Brazil gets back to New York he can see 100,000 people gazing in wonder and admiration on a canary colored stage coach bumping up Broadway. When he writes in his journal, "New Yorkers are easily tickled with toys," they will call it a Martin Chuzzlewit lie.

A young lady is confined in a lunatic asylum in England on what might be called tea grounds, the only evidence of her insanity being that she once refused to drink a cup of tea because it had a bad taste and made her feel ill. She also abused the physician who was called to attend her. The case is under investigation.

"What would be your notion of absentmindedness?" asked Rufus Choate of a witness whom he was cross-examining. "Well," said the witness, with a strong Yankee accent, "I should say that a man who thought he'd left his watch to hum, and took it out'n 's pocket to see if he'd time to go hum and git it, was a leetle absent-minded."

The Prince of Wales declined to be present at any bull fight during his visit in Spain, as "inconsistent with my relation to the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals," and just now the Imperial Crown Prince of Germany has with equal publicity disclaimed all knowledge of an international pigeon shooting match with which his name had been prematurely connected.

A singular accident happened at Nuneaton, in England. While fourteen persons were drinking in the parlor at the White Horse Inn, on the occasion of the Nuneaton fair, the entire floor of the room in which they were sitting suddenly gave way beneath them, precipitating the whole of the company, together with tables, chairs, jugs and glasses into the cellar below, a distance of about eight feet. Strange to say, no one was injured.

Executions in Algeria.

An Arab under sentence of death in Algeria has petitioned, not to be pardoned, but to be allowed to be executed by the saber, instead of the guillotine. The last execution by the yataghan took place in Algiers in 1842. The culprit was an Alsatian. He put his head on the block, and curious to see how the scimiter would be wie the Arab, wh hand

others to be swallowed, and few to be chewed and digested; that is, some books are to be read only in parts; others to be read, but not curiously."

So, under this great authority, I snatch a moment, now and then, to "taste" a good book; and turning it, over and over, I *dip* in, here and there and seize a precious morsel; only too sorry that, under the pressure of life's many cares, I can't "swallow," some of these precious confections which I meet with.

Perhaps the reader has never seen a book entitled, "CULTURE AND RELIGION," by Principal Shairp, of St. Andrew's College, Edinboro. If he has not, I would advise him to haste and secure the reading of it. It is indeed somewhat controversial; for it is a successful attempt to combat the views of that large school of thinkers who, in our day, would fain convince the world that mere intellection is capable of satisfying all the wants of the never dying soul.

But Principal Shairp, while cognizant of the truth that culture is incapable of satisfying the craving of the human spirit for the divine and the eternal recognizes the true value of culture, as a grand agent in civilizing man, and yielding some of the purest, highest, joys of existence. No one, in reading his clear grand pages, can fail to recognize the grandeur of the endowment of mind; and the large capabilities of the intellect in the domain of thought and intelligent progress.

"SELF-CULTURE," by Prof. Blackie, is a little book upon a kindred subject; less controversial, and more didactic. It is a book of the clearest advice, both with regard to the methods and habits of the intellect; and with respect to physical and moral training, in their relation to the intellect. We would advise every young lady, and all the young men, who may read this page; get Prof. B's book. Read, not once, but many times over, It is just the book for Summer reading. When you are weary and worried, and seek a cool spot, in the heated city, or at the crowded resort of fashion; a simple page of this suggestive and instructive book will serve to charm away your cares, and lift you up to noble contemplations and manly resolves.

The Summer is upon us, with its blossoms and birds, its fruits, flowers. Take all it will give you; and delight yourself in all the charms and bounties which nature so bounteously offers. But don't be beguiled by her, into a forgetfulness of the grander fact, that:

———books are yours,
Within whose silent chambers treasure lies
Preserved from age to age; more precious far
Than that accumulated store of gold
And orient gems, which, for a day of need,
The Sultan hides within ancestral tombs."

SANCHO.

THE MEMORIAL LINCOLN TOWER.

The topmost stone of the Lincoln Tower of Christ Church, Westminster Bridge road, London, was recently laid with appropriate ceremonies by Rev. Newman Hall. This tower is one of the highest of the old English gothic type in London, being, inclusive of its fane, 220 feet in height.—The foundation stone was laid about three years ago by Gen. Schenck, late United States Minister. The cost of the tower is about $34,000. When the crowning stone which is in the form of a cross, had been carefully lowered into its place the reverend gentleman said: "In the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost this topmost stone is now laid of the Lincoln Tower erected by equal contributions from citizens of Great Britain and American, for the glory of God and of peace and good will among men, as the memorial of the aboltion of slavery and of President Lincoln, and as a token of international brotherhood."

PERSONAL.

Hon. Peter K. Jones, of Greensville, was in Washington, this week. He reports a very bitter fight in 4th Congressional District between Mr. DeMortie and Dr. Jorgenson; that the people are with Mr. DeMortie and the politicians with Dr. Jorgenson. He fears that a bold attempt will be made to set aside the will of the people by the free use of money. Go ahead gentlemen: Lay on Macduff &c.

STATE ITEMS

The Virginia Guards of Portsmouth, were presented with a handsome company flag, Wednesday evening, 31st, ult. by the ladies of the Virginia Guards' Aid, The affair took place at the North St. A. M. E. Church.

The flag was formally presented by Miss Sarah Norcom and received by Mr. Elias H. Bolden.

The P. M. General has given assurance that the post office at Pleasant Shade, Greensville co., will be re-established with Mr. Speucer as postmaster.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

The first public drawing exhibition of the pupils of the colored schools of this city was held at the Sumner School on Friday and Saturday of last week. All the available space in all of the recitation rooms of the buildings was occupied by specimens of the pupils in the free hand drawing of statuary, models, designs, animals, plants and flowers, The original designs were especially fine, said by many to far surpass for variety, ingenuity and skill a similar exhibition in the Franklin School Building. It would be invidious to make distinction, especially after a necessarily hurried observation of these drawings; but the delicate and finished touches of Miss Ada C. Hand, the life-like representations of animals by Wm. Lavalette, and the equally meritorious drawing of Jhn A. Gray and Samuel Miner deserve mention. One of the most unique sketches was the section of an oak tree showing all its different conditions of life by Wm. A. Payne. The teacher of drawing in these schools is Mr. Thos. W. Hunston formerly of Springfield, Ohio, a gentleman preeminently fitted by tastes, talents, and character for the work of carrying forward industrial, model, and free hand drawing in our public schools.

A re-organization of the National Republican Campagn Club, composed exclusively of colored men of the different states, has been effected by the election of S. J. G. Cannon, of S. C., President; John Cajay, N. Y., Vice-President; William A. Paige, Va., Second Vice-President; G. D. Graham, Pa., Secretary; Jas. H. Butler, Mo., Asst. Sect'y; Wm. D. Kellsey, Mass., Cor. Sect'y; and John Demonde, N. Y. Treasurer.

An execuitve was appointed with George Cajay, Chairman. We know special reason for this *separate* organization based on color, which is inconsistent with one the fundamental principles of republicanism. It would be better, we think, if these individuals had joined the various State and other associations already in existence—such as the Southern Republican, Virginia, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania organizations.

The one reason suggested to counteract that hybrid, the National Independent Political Union, would be more apparent if there were anything to fear from them, opposition, notice, and public attention are what these fellows are itching for. Let them alone, gentlemen, and the result will be far better.

Arrangements have been nearly perfected by Mr. DAVID A. FISHER, JR. for the manufacture of his two patents, one a joiner's adjustable clamp, and the other a castor for furniture, attachable and detachable without the use of screws or nails. Several applications for State rights have been made, and propositions very desirable in a pecuniary sense, for interest in these patents submitied. It is probable that Mr. Fisher himself will supervise the manufacture of these articles.

The People's Advocate.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

WE witnessed the following convasotion the other evening between two Democrats, one a defeated candidate and the other a defeated ring master Dick and Ned: Dick, well Ned what did you pay them "d— niggers" you bought to work at the fourth ward poles on election day? Ned, well I promised them $2. Why? Dick, well it was d— poor work they did. Ned, well it was d— poor pay they got. Dick, why the devil didn't you get some body that was some account? Ned, well you see, Dick, you nor no other man cannot buy a respectable "nigger" to work or vote for a Democrat because they respect their manhood and I don't blame them. But such men as Brown, Ross, Montgomery and Madella, I wouldn't trust with a sheep's haslett. Dick, that is so because I don't believe they got a vote the whole day except their own and Robert I. Johnson, and they are birds of the same feather.

Who is the Great Unknown, that will probably be the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention? His name has not as yet been brought before the public, and as the time for holding the convention is fast approaching, we deem it our duty to call the attention of the delegates to the fact who this gentleman is and what he is. He is a gentleman of integrity, ability, popularity and capability. He has had eighteen years experience in public life; his character iswithout spot or blemish; he is a tried Republican, and if nominated will-cary the country by an overwhelmning majority. This gentleman is the Hon. Z. Chandler, of Michigan, the present efficient Secrtary of the Interior,

AND STILL THEY COME.—We witnessed another large baptism last Sunday morning by the Rev. S. W. Madden, assisted by Deacon Turner, of the First Baptist Church, who baptized seventy persons, twenty-one male and forty-nine females. The weather was fine and there were about fifteen hundred persons out.

WE saw one of our newly elected councilmen running a pig through the streets on Tuesday morning for life and death; and when last seen he was going out Washington street in full tilt. We judge from his movement he would make a good run for presidency of that body.

SOME have alluded to the defeat of Hannibal S. King, for City Scavenger as a lack of good faith on the white supporters of the People's Ticket.—This is not so. Mr. King's defeat was mainly owing to the industrious efforts of Edward Evans who himself failed to get the nomination on the People's Ticket for this same position. It is the old saying of the dog in the manger.

SPECIAL.—We have received communications from persons who say they have subscribed and paid their money to third persons, but have never received the copy of the paper. On satisfactory proof the parties thus abusing public confidence will be at once exposed, and their names given to the public.

The 8th Congressional Committee, has decided to call a nominating Convention at Leesburg, July 12. THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE was indorsed as the organ of the party for this disdrict.

Levi Cromwell is authorized to receive subscribers and advertisements for THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE in Philadelphia, Pa., either at his residence 934 Lombard, or 227 Dock st,

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARLOW BROTHERS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
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Livery & Sale Stable,
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Special attention given to the sale of horses.

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BILLIARD SALOON,
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☞ The Bar is constantly supplied with choice Wines, Liquors, Cigars, &c.
GIVE US A CALL.

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No. 620 Broad St., bet. 6th and 7th,
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JAS. T. FRY, Proprietor.
I have taken charge of the house formerly known as the Williams' House. It has been thoroughly refurnished and is now open for the accommodation of the public. It is situated in the business portion of the city and couvenient to all of the railroads, depots and steamboat landings. The bar is supplied with the best liquors, wines, brandies and cigars.
Board and Lodging by the Day or Week, at the Cheapest Rates.
Meals at all hours. Barber shop attached.

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☞ Choice Wines, and Liquors always to be had at the bar.

If you want a nice comfortable place at which to lodge or get lunch,
GO TO THE
Eureka Lodging & Lunch Rooms
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Clock and Watch Makers,
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Fine Watches and Jewelry repaired and warranted.

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PRINTERS,
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ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING

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RAILROADS.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R

CHANGE OF TIME, FEBRUARY 13, 1876
From Washington City.

5.00 A. M. Baltimore and Way Stations.
7.00 A. M. Baltimore, Annapolis, and Way Stations.
7.30 A. M. Baltimore Express. Daily Breakfast at Relay.
8.00 A. M. New York Express. On Sunday only to Baltimore. Stopping at Way Stations.
8.45 A. M. Cincinnati, St. Louis; Pittsburg. Express Daily.
8.50 A. M. Baltimore and Way Stations.
9.45 A. M. On Sunday Stopping at Relay only.
8.50 A. M. Point of Rocks and Way Stations.
10.15 A. M. Baltimore Unlimited Express. No stops.
12.15 P. M. Baltimore and Way Stations.
1.30 P. M. New York and Norfolk Express. Daily. Parlor Cars. On Sunday to Baltimore only, Stopping at Way Stations.
3.30 P. M. Baltimore Frederick, and Way Stations, (via Main Stem.)
4.25 P. M. Point of Rocks, Frederick, Wnchester and Way Stations.
4.30 P. M. Baltimore Express, stopping at Laurel.
4.45 P. M. Baltimore, Annapolis and Way Stations.
5.30 P. M. Chicago, and Columbus Express. Daily connects for Hagerstown and Winchester.
6.00 P. M. Baltimore Express.
6.05 P. M. Baltimore, and Way Stations.
8.00 P. M. Baltimore and Way Stations. Daily.
8.00 P. M. Cincinnati, Louisville, St Louis, and Pittsburg Express. Daily. All way Stations on Ohio and Chicago Divisions. Does not connect for Pittsburg on Sunday.
9.25 P. M. New York Express, Sleeping Cars to New York. Daily.
9.25 P. M. Baltimore, Bladensburg, Beltsville, Laurel, Annapolis Junction. Daily.

LEAVE CAMDEN STATION, BALTIMORE FOR WASHINGTON.

4.45, 5.15, 6.00, 7,30, 8.45, a. m., 12.30, 4.10 5 00, 6.20 and 10-10 p m, daily, except that 12.30 p. m., train leaves at 1.30 p. m Sunday.
6.50, 9.20, 10.30, a. m., 3.15, 3.30, 9.15 p. m, daily, except Sunday.

No connection on Sunday for Hagerstown. Frederick, Annapolis, Staunton, or Valley Branch, nor for New York and Philadelphia at 8 A. M. and 1.30 P. M.

For further information apply at Baltimore and Ohio Ticket Offices, Washington Station, and 485 Penn. Ave. where orders will be taken for B... be checked and received at any... the city.

THOS. R. SHARP, Master of Trans...
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RAILROADS.

WASHINGTON AND OHIO RAILROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—TWO TRAINS DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY) BETWEEN ALEXANDRIA AND ROUND HILL.
BEGINNING APRIL 25th, 1876.

Leave Washington at 9 a.m. and 4.12 p. m. and Alexandria at 9:10 a. m. and 4.25 p. m. Pass Leesburg, going westward, at 11:25 a. m. and 6.40 p. m.; and arrive at Round Hill at 12 m. and 7.20 p. m. Leave Round Hill at 5.20 a. m. and 12:30 p. m.; Pass Leesburg, going eastward, at 6 a. m. and 1:10 p. m., and arrive at Alexandria at 8.15 a. m. and 3:15 p. m., and at Washington at 8:30 a, m. and 3:30 p. m.

Passengers from Washington will take the Washington and Ohio cars at the Baltimore and Potomac railroad station, at 9 a. m. and 4.20 p. m., and go through to Round Hill without change of cars.

The 9:10 a. m. train from Alexandria and 12:30 p. m. train from Round Hill connect at Round Hill with Harris' Daily Line of Coaches for Snickersville, Berryville, and Winchester; also with Reamer's Line of Coaches, which leave Leesburg daily for Aldie and Middleburg.

Both Trains, westward, make close connection at Vienna, with Sisson's Line of Stages for Fairfax Court House.

Commutation Tickets, 3 cents per mile. Annual Tickets, $60.

R. H. HAVENER, General Ticket Agent.
ap24

1876 GREAT 1876
PENNSYLVANIA ROUTE
TO THE NORTH, WEST, AND SOUTH-WEST.
Double Track, Steel Rails, Splendid Scenery, Magnificent Equipment.

Trains leave Washington, from Depot o BALTIMORE & POTOMAC RAILROAD Corner of Sixth and B Streets, as follows

For Philadelphia, New York, and the East 9.10 p. m. daily, with Palace Cars attached. Limited Express of Pullman Parlor Cars 9.23 a. m. daily, except Sunday. For Philadelphia and New York, 1.30 p. m. daily, except Sunday; for Philadelphia, 4.50 p. m. daily, with Parlor Cars attached.

For Pittsburg and the West, 6 a. m daily, with Parlor Cars to Pittsburg; 7.40 p. m. daily, with Palace Car to Chicago, and 11.55 a. m. daily, except Sunday.

For Canandaigua and the North, 6 a. m. daily, except Sunday; and 7.40 p. m. daily, except Saturday, with Palace Car to Rochester. For Elmira, 11.55 a. m. daily, except Sunday.

For the South via Richmond, 8:40 a. m and 11.38 p. m. daily, except Sunday and via Lynchburg 7 a. m. and 11.38 p m. daily, except Sunday.

LOCAL TRAINS.

For Alexandria, 6, 7, 8 9, 10, 11 a. m., and 1, 3, 4 20, 5, 6, and 7 p. m. On Sunday at 8 a. m. 1, and 6 p. m.

Trains leave Alexandria for Washington, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 a. m., 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 p. m. On Sunday at 6 and 10 a. m., and 5 p. m.

Tickets and information can be procured at principal Railroad Stations and Ticket Offices Southeast.

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WASHINGTON CITY, VIRGINIA MIDLAND AND GREAT SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

DOUBLE DAILY TRAINS BETWEEN BALTIMORE AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

Commencing SUNDAY, 8:00 a. m., May 21, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

SOUTH BOUND.	Mail Train.	Express.
Leave Baltimore.....	6.00 a m	10:10 p m
" Washington..	8:00 "	11:50 "
" Alexandria...	8:30 "	12:30 a m
" Gordonsville.	12:40 p m	4:53 "
" Charl'sville...	1.52 "	5:37 "
Arrive at Lynchb'g	5:15 "	9:10 "
" Danville.....	0:00 "	12:55 p m

NORTH BOUND.	Mail Train.	Express.
Leave Danv'le daily	0:00 a m	4:15 p m
" Lynchburg...	8.15 "	8.30 "
" Charl'sville...	11.16 "	12.02 a m
" Gordonsville.	11;20 p m	1.18 "
Arrive at Alexan'a.	4.15 "	5.50 "
" Washington..	4.45 "	6.25 "
" Baltimore.....	6.30 "	8.15 "

Accommodation Train daily, except Sunday: Leave Washington 4.20 p. m., Alexandria 5.00 p. m.; arrive at Front Royal 9.19 p. m. Leave Front Royal 3.30 a. m; arrive at Alexandria 7.50 a. m. and at Washington 8.30 a. m.

MANASSAS DIVISION—MAIL TRAIN. Passengers leave Washington at 8.00 a. m., Alexandria at 8.30 a. m., and arrive at Strasburg at 4.40 a. m. Leave Strasburg at 6.35 a. m., and arrive at Alexandria 3.30 p. m.

WARRENTON BRANCH.

Connection to and from Warrenton with mail train only.

At Washington close connection with North and West; at Danville daily with South and Southwest; at Lynchburg twice daily to South and West, and at Gordonsville and Charlottesville, by mail trains, with Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, East and West. Twice daily connections to Richmond. Both trains from South connect with Chesapeake and Ohio, at Charlottesville, for the West.

PULLMAN SLEEPERS daily, *without change*, between Baltimore and New Orleans, leaving Baltimore at 6.00 a. m.; also sleeper between Baltimore and Lynchburg, by night line.

Excursion Centennial tickets to Philadelphia on sale from May 10th, good for 30 days, and through tickets to South and West at lowest rates.

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J. M. BROADUS, G. T A. ap29

S. DEALHAM'S
Is the place to b...
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FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Care of Cows.

I have kept cows for the last twenty-five years, says a correspondent of the *Maine Farmer*, for the production of milk for Bangor market. I give to the heifer at two years old, one month before calving, one quart of corn meal and two quarts of shorts per day, that she may be more fully developed, I do this to all my cows, both old and young, varying the feed according to the age of the cow. I consider it very important that the cow or heifer calve with a nice, full bag. The heifer must be taught to stand still and give down her milk. Keep her calf and let it suck, and milk her at the same time; then take the calf away as soon as the heifer is dry, that he may not injure the teats or bag. When I wish to take him off she will stand still and give her milk freely; always using gentle treatment that she may not be made fractious. I then give her grain until she comes to grass, and we have a perfect little cow giving from two to three gallons per day. By September (or when she does not get enough in the pasture), I give her a little corn fodder or hay with some grain. Potatoes fed in any considerable quantity will produce garget. When I wish for the heifer to go dry I take off her grain; then as the heifer grows older I increase her feed, addin; a little cotton seed meal. My older cows, or those that I give full feed, I give three quarts corn meal and two quarts of cotton seed meal per day, with good early cut upland hay. It makes four gallons per day difference with eight fall and winter cows which I am feeding now, whether the cotton seed is put on or taken off. It is a very nutritious food, and should never be fed alone.

When my cows go to pasture they are in good condition, their old coats all gone, and they are ready to do a good summer's work. I take away their grain gradually as the grass increases until they are fully to grass. If my cows scour badly I give them dry herdsgrass hay, which sets them all right in a few days. At this season of the year my cows are inclined to rub themselves a good deal. I take a fine card (a common wool card I think the best), and card them every day; they look grateful, and it pays well for the trouble. The floor they stand on is four feet and eight inches in length, with five inches drop; they lie dry and clean. I do not allow my men to be rough with them while watering or feeding. I milk as nearly as possible at the same hour night and morning; and milk with the thumb under the forefinger, the right hand on the right forward teat and the left hand on the left hind teat, and reverse. I never allow myself or man to strip with the thumb and finger. After the cow gives her milk freely I milk as rapidly as possible, and it takes from five to six minutes to the cow. We never speak to each other while sitting at the cow. I dislike a noise while milking.

Household Hints and Helps.

To Remove Mildew.—Wet the cloth mildewed with soft soap and salt, let it lie a short time, then wash it in good suds and lay it out to bleach. Or, rub on soap, then scrape fine chalk on it, rub it in well, lay it on the grass; as it dries wet it a little; repeat the process and the mildew will disappear.

Ironing Shirts.—A correspondent sends this hint: One of the nicest of laundresses gave me this fragment of her experience in reference to starching shirts. She has noticed that the bosoms never blister if she starches them on the right side, but if they are wrong side out when starched they are apt to do so. She pours her mixed starch into boiling water, instead of pouring boiling water on the starch, and in that way never uses more starch than is necessary, as the simple starch and water can be saved.

To Bake Mackerel.—Clean the fish, cut off the head, take out the roe, wash it and put it back again; powder the fish lightly with a mixture of salt, pepper and finely chopped parsley; put in a baking dish. Pour over it a cupful of vinegar and half a cupful of melted butter. Bake half an hour; put on a hot dish, pour the gravy over and garnish with parsley.

Potatoes in Cream.—Pare down old potatoes to a small size; throw them into salted boiling water and boil ten minutes; drain them, lay them in a napkin, and steam them ten minutes more; then sprinkle salt on them, put them in a pan, cover with cream, and heat gradually five or ten minutes longer. Serve them in the cream. Thus prepared they are exceedingly good.

Sauce for Roast Beef.—Grate a ...blespoonful of horseradish; pound it ...mortar; add half a teaspoonful of ...a mustard spoonful of dry mustard, ...the same quantity of powdered ...; mix gradually with two table- ...; then stir in quickly ...vinegar.

...lowpan

sugar, a pound of currants, and two ounces of candied orange and citron; mince the apples and beef suet fine, add the currants and sugar, squeeze the juice from the lemons into a cup, and boil the squeezed lemons till they are tender enough to beat to a pulp; then add them and the citron cut fine to the mince meat, and pour the lemon over the whole.

Wireworm.

J. L. Mechi advises farmers to take time by the forelock in the treatment of this destroyer of young wheat plants. He says: "I avail myself of a dry day to consolidate or close their runs by passing my heavy crosskill roller (with five hundred weight added) over the wheat, and sowing broadcast six bushels of salt per acre (about three hundred weight). I find salting and crosskilling the land up and down and across is a preventive. It won't do to wait until the mischief is done. Sowing rape dust with the spring corn is also fatal to the wireworm. Unless attended to in good time they are insidiously and sadly destructive. I never had any turnips damaged by them until last season."

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

What is Doing in the Old World and the New.

Nine midshipmen were dismissed from the naval academy at Annapolis for stealing gents' furnishing goods from one of the rooms occupied by a Baltimore drummer ..... California's Democratic delegates favor Tilden. .....Kentucky's Democratic delegation will vote as a unit; but were uninstructed....One branch of the Alabama Republicans favor Morton ..... Robert Drinkard, Mrs. Jennie Bruce and her daughter Mamie were caught on a trestle bridge by a railway train near Danville, Ill., and all were killed or fatally injured.....The famous stock horse Felter's Hambletonian died in Iowa, aged twelve years. ..... Of forty-two miners at Dearwood, in the Black Hills, the Indians have killed twenty-seven..... A building undergoing repairs in Philadelphia fell on the workmen, killing three and injuring others.....A wonderful race against time was that of Peralto on Fleetwood course, N. Y., who, with his twenty mustang ponies just brought from the Pacific coast, ran 155 miles in a little less than seven hours. A companion of Peralto and a well known rider named Parker undertook to ride thirty ponies over the same course 305 miles in fifteen hours, but failed through exhaustion before his work was half accomplished. Peralto won handsomely, riding his almost wild animals through the long stretch in a masterly manner, and changing horses every one or two miles, as he deemed best. At the end of the long ride he did not appear to be greatly fatigued. The first ten miles was made in twenty-four minutes, forty-four and one-quarter seconds, with six relays of horses; the 100 to 110 miles was made in twenty-five minutes, thirty-two and one-third seconds, with six relays, and the last five miles of the 155 in twelve minutes, three and three-quarter seconds, and with four relays of horses..... President Grant has issued a proclamation calling attention to the act of Congress requesting the people of counties or towns to have a local historical sketch prepared and delivered Fourth of July, and a copy of the same filed with the county or town records, and a duplicate sent to the librarian of Congress, that a complete history of the growth of the country may be obtained.

Samuel J. Frost was executed at the county jail in Worcester, Mass., for the murder of his wife's brother, Franklin P. Towne, on Sunday, July 4th, 1875, in the barn on the farm owned by Towne. It was a most brutal murder, the body having been cut to pieces after death. At the execution one hundred and fifty persons were present. Frost walked without aid to the scaffold and made no remarks. As the drop fell a horrible scene met the eyes of the spectators. The fall was so great that the head of the unfortunate criminal was jerked from his body and hung only by the ligaments, the blood spurting in every direction over the scaffold and floor.....Piper, the murderer of little Mabel Young in Boston, on the twenty-third of May, 1875, was executed in the Charles street jail. Before his execution he confessed to having committed the murder. As the last word of the exclamation "God have mercy upon your soul," was uttered, the chair having been removed, a deputy sprung the trap. The body fell a distance of nearly eight feet and after spinning around violently for a few seconds remained perfectly motionless. The fall ruptured the odorroid process, causing instant death....Gen. Sherman has telegraphed the proper military authorities to protect the Black Hills miners.....Gov. Tilden has commuted the sentence of Andreas Fuchs, the Brooklyn murderer, to life imprisonment..... By the upsetting of a sailboat in Gloucester harbor Charles Cates and Wm. Coombs were drowned....Dubuffe's great painting of "The Prodigal Son," which has been exhibited through the country for the past few years, was destroyed by fire in Cincinnati. Loss, $100,000; insured $25,000.....Sixty-five head of the Durham Lawn herd of shorthorns were sold at Chicago for $70,000. The average price paid for cows was $1,136 and $814 for bulls.....Lyman Hollingsworth's paper mill at North Grelton, Mass., employing fifty hands, was destroyed by fire. Loss, $140,000. .....Twenty young men from Cincinnati, sons of wealthy men, who went to the Black Hills for sport and sight-seeing, were attacked by Indians near Custer City and eleven of them killed.

The London *Standard* says that one hundred tons of gunpowder and one million cartridges have been dispatched from Woolwich to Gibralter, Malta and the Mediterranean fleet. This is independent of the ordinary supplies. All available workmen are to be placed at work on the ships which are nearest to a sea-going condition.....A letter from San Quetin, Cal., reports great excitement in the penitentiary over an alleged discovery of ... gold prospects by laborers while excavating for a new workshop..... Official information has been received at Washington that ...urkish government is punishing persons ...ticipated in the riot at Salonica be... and Christians, and in which the ...erman consuls were killed by the ... populace. The sentences are ...veral cases death, in others to ..... Nine men were hanged by ...stealing in Jack county, Tex., ... Ga. Two of those hanged in Jack county are said to have been innocent. Two unknown men were found hanging out several miles on the prairie, near Elgin. ..... The Chinese Six Companies of San Francisco have prepared a memorial to be forwarded to the President of the United States, giving argument on their side of the question of Chinese immigration and the present anti-coolie movement ..... The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* telegraphs that the Servian militia, numbering 100,000 infantry and 10,000 cavalry, with three hundred pieces of artillery, are ready for action. Their hospital utensils have been purchased at Vienna. .....The potato bug is making sad ravages all over Long Island and over the State of New Jersey. The prospect for potatoes in these localities is small indeed.

An immense fire raged in the St. Louis district of Quebec, destroying over one thousand houses and rendering great numbers of people destitute. The aggregate losses will be very heavy ..... Abdul Aziz, who had been sultan of Turkey since 1861, has been compelled by his people to abdicate in favor of his nephew and heir, Murad Effendi, who will institute many reforms. The new sultan is favorably regarded by the European powers. ....By the upsetting of a sailboat in Brighton, Mass., Mrs. Dunckiee and her daughter Maud, together with a Miss Wilson and her little brother, were drowned..... Dublin university will send a crew to Philadelphia.....The Spanish authorities have closed a school in Pentevedra at the request of the Catholic clergy..... Decoration day was generally observed as a holiday throughout the country. .....The jewelry store of Kerby & Snow in New Haven, Conn., was entered by burglars, who pried open the safes and stole $30,000 worth of diamonds, watches, etc.....The government has sent a 160-ton schooner, the Era, under command of Lieut. Mintzer, to the Arctic regions to procure specimens of flora and fauna for the Smithsonian Institute. A cargo of graphite will also be brought back. Capt. James Buddington, of Poloris fame, is of the party.....The Senate has declared that it possessed the requisite jurisdiction in the Belknap case.

All the buildings on seventeen streets were destroyed by the great fire in Quebec, and seven thousand people were rendered homeless. Only a few casualties are reported..... Virginia Democrats send their delegates to the national convention to work for a reform candidate ..... Louisiana Republicans send their delegates unpledged; but they are understood to favor Morton ..... Maryland's Democratic delegates are left unpledged, and favor Bayard..... The Iowa Republican delegates are all pledged for Blaine....Tennessee Democrats express their preference for Hendricks, but do not pledge their delegates ..... The great English Derby was won by an unnamed colt, over fourteen competitors.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Business of General Interest Transacted.

SENATE.

Mr. Wright (Rep.), of Iowa, from the committee on civil service and retrenchment, reported back the bill fixing the salary of the President of the United States at $25,000 per annum, with the message of the President vetoing the same, and recommended that the bill be passed notwithstanding the objections of the President.

Mr. Paddock (Rep.), of Nebraska, from the committee on post-offices and post roads, reported with an amendment in the nature of a substitute the bill to restore the franking privilege.

Mr. Allison (Rep.), of Iowa, from the committee on pensions, reported favorably on the Senate bill to amend the pension laws so as to remove the disabilities of those who, having participated in the rebellion, have since its termiuation enlisted in the army of the United States.

The Chair laid before the Senate the bill in relation to the Japanese indemnity fund, the pending question being on the amendment submitted by Mr. Thurman (Dem.), of Ohio, to strike out the clause authorizing the return of all accumulations of interest, and insert in lieu thereof a clause authorizing the return of the sum paid by the government of Japan without interest. Rejected—yeas, 18; nays, 28.

Mr. Sherman (Rep.), of Ohio, moved to amend so as to provide that after returning the principal, which is in bonds, the residue shall be delivered to the secretary of the treasury to be canceled, and that the portion of it which is in money shall be covered into the treasury of the United States. Agreed to.

Various amendments were offered and rejected, and the bill was read a third time and passed—yeas, 24; nays, 20.

HOUSE.

Mr. Jones (Dem.), of Kentucky, offered a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the House that Congress should pass without delay a bill repealing the resumption act, and should prohibit any further contraction of the currency, and, if necessary to meet the demands of the people, should provide for its increase, and should provide for the displacement of national bank notes with United States notes; and should also provide for a speedy return to gold and silver. Referred.

Inhuman Torture.

The following heartrending particulars of the treatment received by two helpless children at the hands of a woman, the wife of a painter, in whose care the children had been placed, are presented by the Lancaster *Intelligencer*, which gives the name of the accused in that city. Persons who were eye and ear witnesses, and who had lived upon the spot, received the information from the lips of one of the children:

The children were confined for more than a year, for the most part in a cellar, where hogs were kept, and employed there in doing work for their mistress; their only food was a piece of bread a day, without even water to drink, they supplying that want from the hogs' trough. They had not lain in a bed during the whole time. Their mistress, who practiced nursing, used frequently, without any cause, to tie them up by the hands, stretched out, to a staple fixed in the ceiling, after stripping them stark naked, and whip them till her strength was exhausted, and they were covered with wounds, after which she fastened their bodices upon them, which, cleaving to their lacerated flesh, eat into their bodies till the human tigress renewed her cruelties, which, we may naturally suppose, were every time more intolerable than the preceding. The eldest, who is seventeen years of age, she scourged no less than six times in one day before the discovery, whereby, and by her former usage, she was one continued sore, covered with gashes from head to feet; her flesh seemed petrified and she appeared rather as if cut with knives than whips; her head was swelled to an enormous size, her eyes imperceptible and her speech gone. An iron collar that was put about her neck had torn that and her shoulders in a terrible manner. The youngest, who is thirteen years old, is likewise a miserable spectacle. She declared to an acquaintance of the writer of this that sometimes after they had been whipped the blood which streamed from their wounds formed puddles underneath them where they sat in the cellar. The man is said not to have whipped them, but was only accessory as knowing and permitting it. When the mistress went away she caused them to be chained up in that filthy place till her return, which they dreaded more than death, which would have put a period to their sufferings. The eldest son is said to have assisted the mother in whipping and insulting them.

Ostriches for the Million.

Mr. A. Douglass, an English settler in the Cape Colony, South Africa, commenced experiments about eight years ago with six ostriches. He has now about three hundred on hand, having sold eighty-five. Each bird eats about twenty pounds of vegetable matter per day, and the net profit from the sale of birds and feathers is stated at $125,000 in the last four years. The costs of the beginnings of the experiment is not given. The birds are hatched by artificial means, and the process requires forty-two days. In natural hatching one egg in ten fails; in the artificial process one in twelve. The work of raising ostriches for their feathers has also been commenced in California. The enormous profits tempt experiments, but changes of fashion may on any day make even ostrich feathers of little value. Whenever anyone who chooses may command a plume, ostrich may degenerate into hen's feathers in fashionable estimation.

"Missing."

A boy about twelve years old called at a New York police station to give notice that his father was missing. After getting name, street and number, the captain said:

"Now give me a description of your father."

"He is a man," said the boy.

"I don't doubt that; but I want his age, height, color of hair, and so on."

The boy was stuck, and after the captain had vainly pumped him, he said:

"It is curious that a boy of your age can't describe your own father."

"He's my stepfather," replied the lad. "I know he's been around our house for two or three years, but I never thought to look at him very much. You can put him down as a red headed man, and I'll get mother to write out the rest."

Pimples on the face, rough skin chapped hands, saltrheum and all cutaneous affections cured, the skin made soft and smooth, by the use of Juniper Tar Soap. That made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, is the only kind that can be relied on, as there are many imitations, made from common tar, which are worthless.—*Com.*

[*From the Toledo Blade*]

Specialties in Medicine.

We publish on our eighth page a lengthy article describing the system of the noted specialist, Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., in which he sets forth with considerable force and clearness his reasons for devoting his whole time and attention to a single department of medicine—the treatment of lingering chronic diseases. The same article also takes up the subjects of diagnosis, methods of consultation and treatment, etc., and will be found to contain many valuable hints to the invalid. Dr. Pierce is the author of a work which has already attained a large circulation—"The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser"—containing some nine hundred numerously-illustrated pages, and devoted to medicine in all its branches; a work well calculated for the guidance and instruction of the people at large, and which may be had for $1.50 (postpaid) by addressing the author. Dr. Pierce has now been before the general public long enough to enable the formation of a careful estimate of the efficiency of his treatment and his medicines, and the verdict, we are glad to know, has been universally favorable to both.

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment may be used to advantage where any liniment is desirable. In cases of severe cramps and pains in the stomach it is undoubtedly the best article that can be used internally.

Habitual constipation leads to the following results: Inflammation of the kidneys, sick and nervous headache, biliousness, dyspepsia, indigestion, piles, loss of appetite and strength; all of which may be avoided by being regular in your habits and taking, say one of *Parsons' Purgative Pills* nightly for four or six weeks.

Medicated baths are expensive. Not so, however, Glenn's Sulphur Soap, a cheap and efficient substitute, which answers the same purpose as far as local diseases of the skin, rheumatism and gout are concerned. Depot, Crittentou's, No. 7 Sixth avenue, N. Y.

Hill's Instantaneous Hair Dye produces natural effects and is safe.

Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills.—These medicines have undoubtedly performed more cures of Consumption than any other remedy known to the American public. They are compounded of vegetable ingredients, and contain nothing which can be injurious to the human constitution. Other remedies advertised as cures for Consumption, probably contain opium, which is a somewhat dangerous drug in all cases, and if taken freely by consumptive patients, it must do great injury; for its tendency is to confine the morbid matter in the system, which, of course, must make a cure impossible. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is warranted not to contain a particle of opium. It is composed of powerful but harmless herbs, which act on the lungs, liver, stomach, and expel all the diseased matter from the body. These are the only means by which Consumption can be cured, and as Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are the only medicines which operate in this way, it is obvious they are the only genuine cure for Pulmonic Consumption. Each bottle of this invaluable medicine is accompanied by full directions. Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

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Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks	9	@	10¾
Common to Good Texans	08	@	09
Milch Cows	30 00	@	70 00
Hogs—Live	07	@	07
Dressed	08	@	08¾
Sheep	05¾	@	07
Lambs	06¾	@	13
Cotton—Middling	12	@	12¾
Flour—Extra Western	5 65	@	7 00
State Extra	5 45	@	7 00
Wheat—Red Western	1 30	@	1 30
No. 2 Spring	1 23	@	1 23
Rye—State	93	@	96
Barley—State	1 10	@	1 10
Barley Malt	1 00	@	1 45
Oats—Mixed Western	32	@	42¾
Corn—Mixed Western	89	@	89
Hay, per cwt	80	@	1 05
Straw, per cwt	80	@	1 15
Hops	08	@	08
Pork—Mess	19 35	@	19 70
Lard	11¾	@	11¾
Fish—Mackerel No. 1, new	27 00	@	27 00
" No. 2, new	15 00	@	16 00
Dry Cod, per cwt	3 25	@	5 00
Herring, Scaled, per box	22	@	22
Petroleum—Crude	8¾	@	8¾
			Refined, 14¾
Wool—California Fleece	22	@	28
Texas "	20	@	28
Australian "	43	@	46
Butter—State	30	@	30
Western Dairy	26	@	28
Western Yellow	20	@	25
Western Ordinary	16	@	18
Cheese—State Factory	08	@	12
" Skimmed	04	@	05
Western	05	@	11
Eggs—State	12½	@	13
ALBANY.			
Wheat	1 37	@	1 37
Rye—State	91	@	98
Corn—Mixed	55	@	57
Barley—State	90	@	90
Oats—State	38	@	50
BUFFALO.			
Flour	6 25	@	10 00
Wheat—No. 1 Spring	1 24	@	1 24
Corn—Mixed	56	@	56
Oats	37	@	37
Rye	64½	@	66
Barley	92	@	92
BALTIMORE.			
Cotton—Low Middlings	12¾	@	12¾
Flour—Extra	6 75	@	8 75
Wheat—Red Western	1 20	@	1 20
Rye	75	@	78
Corn—Yellow	50	@	50
Oats—Mixed	45	@	46
Petroleum	08¾	@	08¾
PHILADELPHIA.			
Beef Cattle—Extra	04	@	06¾
Sheep	04	@	06¾
Hogs—Dressed	10¾	@	11¾
Flour—Pennsylvania Extra	6 25	@	8 75
Wheat—Red Western	1 24	@	1 24
Rye	88	@	87
Corn—Yellow	60¾	@	60¾
Mixed	58	@	59
Oats—Mixed	39	@	39
Petroleum—Crude	10¾	@	10¾
			Refined, 14¾
WATERTOWN, MASS.			
Beef Cattle—Poor to Choice	475	@	8 75
Sheep	4 00	@	6 00
Lambs	2 00	@	4 50

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